LOVE-FEAST OR WAR DANCE? the tribunal decided. A speech of the same tenor as the one has just made here to night within a week of the election would have put him in the White

The Democratic Banner Bearers at the Manhattan Club.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS AGAIN

A Crowded Reception and Pithy Speeches.

BATTLE CRIES FOR 1880.

The Men Elected Must Be Inaugurated.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER." S. J. T.

Addresses by Governors Tilden, Hendricks and Robinson.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

The Manhattan Club reception of last evening to Hons. Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, Governor Robininson and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, was more of a jam than a success. To be sure, as was partially its object, it drew together, like a Christmas pracy from somewhat distant points, but even in this it rather failed, for scarcely a noted democrat present-save ex-Governor Hondricks-had made a love feast of the awallow-tails and short-hairs. The deas regarding the real design of this attempted ovaere as various as they were contradictory. Hardly three gentlemen of political prominence out of the first dozen one would meet at last evening's reception would agree in their opinand yet every one of the dozen would readily agree that it had an object. From conversations with a few of such gentlemen the HERALD representative gathered iverse sentiments. Said one gentleman-not a memper of the Manhattan—for some time a Congress

"It strikes me this display is intended to help alone the club itself. Until quite recently it was on its last legs. That is an open secret. Toward the bers that it met with some success. They now say that they have in the neighborhood of two hundred seventy members under the new regime. Some fifty or sixty delinquents were dropped on the 1st of this month. One thing is certain, the club was in a bad way. Why, those well worn carpots attent that, even if Gus Schell didn't hold a mortgage of \$50,000 on the leasehold." Some importance may be attached to this gentleman's opinion of the display when it is considered that Mr. Schell took a mortgage fifty or sixty delinquents were dropped on the Ist let of May last, particularly as the entire property. in fee simple, unencumbered, would not bring to-day, as real estate values go, more than \$125,000. Very few espitalists would loan \$50,000 on the mere leasehold of e property, bowever valuable it may be as a clear ad clean purchase in fee.

ALL FOR HARRONY. Another goutleman, prominent as a representative ent idea of the situation, which he quite trankly expressed :- "It seems to me that this affair was gotten up to bring about a feeling of harmony between the club boys over in the Fourteenta street building, for they have an idea that its members live on canvasbacks champagne and such like; that they wear faucy colored slik socks and try generally to pass for heavy dogs- and the boys don't like that sort. Why, look bow many workers belong to it? Not many. Take the sachems, for instance-Kelly, the "Boss;" Burney Ricily, the Sheriff; John Gorman, Treasurer of Tamthem belong to this club -none of them want to hele

"Then you think," suggested the HERALD reporter, "that this is simply a gathering of the lions and the lambs—the short-bairs and the swallow-

"That's about it-rather, it's an attempt at it," re joined the politician; "but I think you'll find that the short-haired lion don't hanker after the lamb's company. They prefer their local clubs to these swell affairs; for at them they are down among the boysconstantly meeting the active workers."

One political light was approached to catch a ray of

as a candidate for the Senate in the event of the nex Legislature being democratic—a result in which all the good and true of the democracy firmly believe. Do you think this ovation to Mr. Tilden and the

other gentlemen named after him on the card has any significance so far as his going to the Senate is con-NO SENATE SEAT FOR SAMMY.

"No, sir. I really do not. I know some newspapers have mentioned the Governor's name in that relation, but I think there is very little in it. In the first place it is doubtful whether he'd accept—though be has expressed ne opinion on the question so far as I know. Then, again, his health, as most of his intimates know, is not so good as formerly. Beside, would not it be the least bit un dignified for him as the virtually elected Presidenthe was elected to a front one? In the Senate, too, he would be compalled to speak, and in speaking be

the democracy in 1880, which a great many people think be may become." Would Tammany Hall favor Mr. Tilden in his wish for a Senator's chair at Washington ?"

JOHN KELLY ABSENT. "Well," drawled the politician hesitatingly, "it might, but don't it appear a little singular that Mr. John Kelly is not here this evening? He is not much of a man for display, but to-night his absence makes him rather conspicuous. I hope that clever leader in this morning's HERALD had nothing to do with keep-

this morning's Heraald had bothing to do with keeping him away."

One gentleman, a distinguished lawver and the professional associate of Judge Jere Black and David Dudley Field during the electoral tribunal discussion—one whose argument called forth great encomiums—upon being approached to learn his views, said that he could think of no hidden object in all the glare, glitter and good fellowship which surrounded him.

A MARTYRS' MERTING.

be could think of no hidden object in all the glare, glitter and good fellowship which surrounded him.

"I really think," and he, "that its object is a very apparent one. It seems to me that it was arranged simply to bring together representative men of the party who were most active during the last campaign and who now are most directly suffering from the fraud practiced upon the country. Besides, it was intended that this gathering should show the country that our party will never acquiesce in the result proclaimed by the Electoral Commission; that the party is still slive and kicking—kicking lively at that—and that some of the men who represented it at the period of this late injustify must be used by the Country to redress that wrong. It is really putling it to the country as a jury. Here are the facts; indge for yourself. That really is what these speeches to night mean, and that seems to me to be the object of this gathering."

"Well, is three nothing in the report that this gathering means a good send-off for Hendricks for the White House in 1880?"

The lawyer, lawyer-like, bestated a moment when this question was sprung on him. He smiled good naturedly and, looking comically at the reporter, continued:—
"Governor Hendricks, you know, is going to Europe,

inned:—
"Governor Hendricks, you know, is going to Europe, but don't forgot that Governor Hendricks is coming back very shortly, relarigorated in health and roady for good, and, political work. Besides, Governor Hendricks is very popular—about as popular as any one—among the rank and file of our party."

"I suppose you think your party sure of success in

and as early as that hour the guests began to drop in. There was no particular astempt at floral display, no studied decorative effects. A listic festocating of the stars and stripes and a few pictures hung upon the almost barren walls was all. One thing was noticeable, however, when the throng was greater, and that was the interminging of the rank and file with the general officers of the "great democratic party," Gentlemen high in the executive councils stood shoulder to shoulder with weary plodders through the instructor of early for the transactive of the United States."

"You don't say so. I thought to

"Intal is Martin van Buren, one of the Fresidents of the United States."

"You don't say so. I thought it was Fernando Wood, with his mustache shaved off."

About ion o'clock there was a flutter outside among the crowd on the sidewalk, and a moment afterward Governor Robinson entered the half of the club, leaning on the arm of Mr. Henry I. Clinton. In their wake followed a throng of Tammany politicians, conspicuous among them being Assemblyman Spinola, with his usual shirt collar. They had come in a sort of procession on wheels from the Everett House, and shortly after came Governors Thiden and Hendricks. They were then taken care of by the Reception Committee, which consisted of Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, Vice President, Mr. August Belmons, the President, boing absent; Messrs, John T. Agusw, John McKeon, ex-

The guests of the evening were shown into the library, on the second sloor, which adjoins a large parlor or "nudlence chamber," as it is called, and in the meantime the gentlemen invited to meet the guests of the evening ranged themselves around the walls of the parlor proparatory to the delivery of speeches. Among those present, mixed up in true democratic style, were Governor Ingersoil, of Connecticut; Hon. Charles & Fairchild, William C. De Witt, Judge Barrest, Parko Godwin, Charles A. Dann, Paoli Begootti, Vice Consul of Italy; Heister Clymer, of Pennayivania; Hon. John R. Tarbox, of Massachusestis; General George W. McCook, United States Senators Kernan, McDonaid, Randolph and McPherson; Edward Cooper, Judge Barbour, Samuel G. Courtney, Judge Accert, General Baldy Smith, Juage Green, of New Jersey; Allan Campbell, James M. Cavanagh, Richard T. Merrick, Washington; Waido Hutchins, Judge Daly, Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Virginia; General Uhl, H. J. Jewett, of Eric Raifroad, Judge Hilton, State Senators Jacobs, Kennady, St. John, Gerard, Schoonmaker, Haumbend, Statebuck and Wagstaff; Erastus Brooks, ex-Judge Ledwith, Congressman Villis, Fresident Woods, of the Board of Education; General Prior, General Duryae, ex-Governor R. M. Price, of New Jersey; Congressman Bins, Colonel Pelton, Sanuel Boardman, Royal Phelps, Alderman Cole, Whoeler H. Peckham, Thomas Kinsella, Reuben E. Fonton, J. H. Mooney, Hon. Samuel J. Courtney, Fred. B. Churchuli, State Compireller Ohoott, Henry L. Clinton, Algernon S. Sulivan, Oawald Ottendorfer, David Dudley Field, Frank Loomis, W. C. Whitney, George W. McLean, Judge Accept of Bortseter; Henry A. Gumbteton, ex-Judge Koch, Ben Wood, Chief Justice Curtis, Judge Van Brust, Emanuel B. Bart and Judge Lawrence.

Everything being in readinees, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel came out of the library, and intrestuced with proper sending the proper sending the proper sending the same call to the battle and distinguished it an the days with the speaks the precocupied mind to the initiated observer. When he spoke

Western men generally are. He reservations. He spoke with great and no reservations. He spoke with great confidence of the victorious inture of the democratic party, and with the air and manner of a prophet as to what would be the record of the people's vote in 1880, There was no whining, no sorrow at not having wou, but a breezy talk that was indicative of an ability to then his bettles after appears.

but a breezy talk that was indicative of an ability to fight his battlers over again.

At the conclusion of the speechmaking a collation was served up in the room adjoining the parlor, on the first floor, and after the wine got to flowing freely the old, old stories of democratic victories—past and to come—were recombed over again.

Mr. Vanderpoel said;—It is my agreeable duty, on the part of the Manhattan Clup, representing not only the democracy of this Empire city and Empire State, but of the reunited nation, to tender on heneif of the club and on behalf of the many friends who have met with us a cordial welcome to those who as candidates of our great party received the majority of the constitutional electoral votes of the people for the offices stitutional electoral votes of the people for the offices of President and Vice President, and to those who are not only de jure but de jacto the chief executive officers

situtional electoral votes of the people for the officers of President and vice President, and to those who are not only de jure but de jacto the chief executive officers of our State.

We had intended originally that this should be only a social gathering, that we might extend the right hand of fellowship to those who had so nobly borne our bauners in the great political contest, but I am sure all feel that the occasion should be marked by an expression of the sentiments so deeply rooted in the democratic heart at the great wrong the nation has suffered in that the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, has been overruled and trampled upon, and the government placed in the control of a party whose policy and principles were repudiated. Yielding to the desire expressed to them, our standard bearers have consented to address us, and I now have the honor to introduce to you Samuel J. Tilden.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMES OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB:—I accepted your invitation under the idea that this was to be a merely social meeting, the special occasion of which was the presence in this city of Mr. Hendricks and of Governor Robinson and Licutenant Governor Dorsbeimer.

One of your guests, Mr. Hendricks, embarks tomorrow on a foreign excursion for rest and recreation. He will carry with him our best wishes for a prosperous voyage, pleasant visit and a sate return, and for the health and happiness of himself and family. I have been availing myself, for similar purposes, of a brief interval, and find myself now, with some reluctance, drawn away from those private pursuits. But the occasion and the apparent general expectation seem to require that I should say a word in respect to public affairs, and especially that I should allude to the transaction which, in my judgment, is the most porteorous event in our political instory.

Everybody knows that, after the recent election, the men who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States were "counted in" and seated.

No Francala, Wr

nien who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States were "counted out," and men who were not elected were "counted out," and men who were not elected were "counted in" and seated

No Prinsonal, wrong.

I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is, in truth, the greatest wrong that has statued our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter multions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective tranchise it is as great a wrong as it is to me. And less to every man of the mipority will the ultimate consequences extend.

Evils in government grow by success and by impanity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces.

MUST NOT RK CONDENS.

If the men in possession of the government can, in one instance, maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be initiated. Tempitation exists always. Devices to give the color of law, and false precinces on which to found fraudulent decisions, will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice, if condoned—if once condoned.

In the world's history changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our laith and our pride that we had established a mode of peacetul change to be worked out by the agency of the billot box.

The question now is whether our elective system, in its substance as well as its form, 1s to be maintained. The question now is whether our elective system, in the substance as well as its form, 1s to be maintained. The question now is maken our elective system, in the substance as well as its form, is to be maintained. The question of questions. Until its finally settled there can be no politics bunded on interior questions of administrative policy. It involves the indamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle.

impossible.

RE OF GOOD CREEK.

If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet I would say, "Be of good cheer. The Republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in thame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and he re-establishes."

but on't forgot that coverant health and ready lor good, and, political work. Besides, Governor Hendricks is very popular about as popular as any one—among the rank and file of our party."

"I suppose you think your party sure of success in 1880?"

"None of us doubt that, sir, and I believe not a few of the republican party believe it as firmly as we do. There need have been no question as to Mr. Tilden's luanguration. Half a dozen words—'I am fairly sleeted and I believe the people will see me inaugurated —from the balcony of his residence a few days after election would have settled the question.

GOVERNOR HENDIRGES' SPEKCE.

Governor Headricks said:—

I thank you for the honor you do me. I appreciate it in part as an expression of personal respect and confidence, but more as a declaration and assurance of your support of the principles and policies of which in honorable association with your distinguished citizen I was made a representative in the political contest of last year. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor you show me the more highly because of your devotion to the political principles which experience has shown to be essential to the preservation of good and pure government and the prosperity of the people. Very earnesily the democrats of this great city and State, and of Indiana as also of the other States, contended for and demanded a restoration of local self government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a reduction of expenditures throughout the entire public service—not by hundreds nor yet by thousands, but many millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of honest for dishanest administration. Contending for results notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorious.

I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were deleated. The result as declared in Louisiana and in Florida and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country, for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment of the people were deleated. The results and his Cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policies or purposes for which the democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year—even that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. The democratic will make no factious opposition to, nor will they seek to embarrass the de facto administration, but will sustain it in what is right, because it is right and for the wollens of the

dare to attempt its repetition.

MINGERD AND INARGURATED.

He who is elected President must be inangurated. Until that is settled and made sure no democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegia-ce by the allurements of office, nor even by the stronger appeal in the shandomment by the administration of vicious principles and dangorous policies and the adoption of better doctrines and just mensores. Democrats will not intrust their most chorished principles to the Keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will the rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule in accordance with constitutional provision. All democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the cruel burdens of bad government and public corruption. Will be litted from the shoulders of labor, and that productions will increase and lands advance in price. But they know that, in the language of Governor Morton, it had become "inevitable." Good governments in the States was not a free will effering upon the altar of the country. For years the democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free republican States throughout the South, and finally it became "inevitable," because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this democrats find a reason to stand more firmly with those party.

Out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions and laspired by the sentiment of right of loosi government as inheron in the people, the discussing and hy officers of their own choosing. My fellow entitives, in a party of the country is the sent of the country is not the recipied of the proper of the recipied of the proper of

influence of your trade.

I have but one word more to say—the outrage upon the rights of the people. Not upon me, not upon Governor Tilden, except that we are citizens of the country—the outrage upon the people in the act that denies to the people their own selection of their public officers according to the laws and the constitution. That wrong will work, as has been suggested, its own reform, I have no fear of the future. Even if the administration that is now in power shall take democratic principles and ideas and undertake to build prosperity upon them. It can never gain the confidence and the heart of the American people—(applause)—and it will never do to say that the man who has taken the land that belongs to another by a title that is not good will oultivate it better than the true owner could have done. (Applause.) Before we reach that question we will settle the question who owns the land? (Applause.) It is not because Governor Tilden has been wronged, but it is because ine voice of the American people has been denied, when that voice was spoken according to the constitution of the Unine States—(applause)—and I fear not the result. As I have already said, a great and a sincere people will have their judgment and final action upon the truth. Democratic principles will be carried out into the affairs of government by democratis and by such fair minded republicans as will not make themselves parties to the wrong that was done last winter. This will be corrected in 1880 by a majority in the different States that will be surprising to all parties. I thus I may say tor 1880 as I said in 1876, that Indiana will again do her duty. (Loud applause.)

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

HE VICTOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

HE VERY SOLUTION.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S SPECH.

LEUCKSANT GOVERNOR DORBIEMER'S SPECH.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DORBIEMER'S SPECH.

Dorsheimer.

Lieuvenant Governor Dorsheimer's spreach.

Lieuvenant Governor Dorsheimer said he was there with imngied feelings of pleasure and surprise—pleasure in sharing in the feetivity and surprise that they should have remembered him in this hospitality. The State administration did, however, deserve the gratitude of every citizen of New York. Urner circumstances of discutty the Governor had thrown his influence against special legislation, which had been the curse of New York. Democrats stand to-day in a position which called upon them to do their duty in the regress of this Presidential wrong. Laws are enforced for the benefit of the man injured, and if the democrats failed in the performance of this duty they will be worse than those who nave done the wrong. What were the democrats to do about it? Why, they must talk about it everywhere. A member of Congress told him (Mr. Dorsheimer) last night that the House of Representatives had the power to inquire, and he was sure the democracy of this country would not fail to do what every English gentieman would feel it incumbent upon him to do; for in the British House of Commons, in the old time, they had gone through such trials and had lought the battles of the people valiantly and victoriously. Then it will be the duty of the House of Representatives to correct this wrong, even before the next election. (Loud cheers.)

Calls For Orinka Sprakhus.

Mr. Vanderpool left the chair, but there

wrong, even before the next election. (Loud cheers.) CALLS FOR OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Vanderpool left the chair, but there were loud calls for Mr. David Dudley Field, who came forward and said there were guests from other states and he would not think of occupying the time. Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Macdonaid of Indiana, both came forward and asked to be excused from speaking.

THE SPEAKEADE.

Grafulla's band at the conclusion of the ap eches seronaded the guests, and from the balcoby of the club several speeches were delivered by local orators to a very large audience.

HIGHWAYMEN FOILED.

TWO MASKED ROBBERS FIRE UPON A MINE PAY-MASTER AND HIS COMPANION, WOUNDING THE LATTED.

SCHANTON, Pa., June 12, 1877. Shortly after one o'clock to-day Paymaster Bessell, Company, and Captain W. H. Carling, foreman of the Oxford mine, were waylaid by two masked robbers while on their way to the Cayuga shaft for the purpos of paying the miners and laborers employed in that colliery. They had in their possession \$12,000, and it was to accure this tempting prize that the bighwaymen played them of a thickly populated mining settlement and about a stone's throw from the Brisbin shaft, where 400 men and boys are employed.

THE ATTACK. Mr. Bessell and Mr. Carling were riding in a buggy Mr. Bessell and Mr. Carling were riding in a buggy and had reached a railroad crossing guarded by a gate.
Mr. Carling was in the act of leaving the vebicle, when up from the readaide the desperate robbers sprang with revolvers, their faces covered with thick masks, and without saying a word one of the highwaymen fired. The ball struck Mr. Carling on the left temple, inflicting a deep wound and glancing off. The boldness of the sudden attack for the instant unnerwed both Mr. Bessell and his companion. The latter was temporarily rendered helpless by the shock of his wound, but the paymaster promptly drew his revolver and made a gallant light with his would-be murderers, at whom he fired three or four shots. Whether any of the balls took to their hee's across the fields, fleeing in the direction of what is known as the Notch, a wild mountain stronghold.

ronghold.
Mr. Carling's wound has been examined by Dr. Leet

Mr. Carling's wound has been examined by Dr. Leet, who pronounces it not necessarily dangerous. A vigorous search has been instituted for the would-be murderers, but as they kept their faces masked during the stack it may be difficult to identify them if they should be secured, which owing to the nature of the country is hardly probable.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's resident officials, Superintendent Halistead and General Coal Agent Starrs, have placarded the city with large posters, offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the highwaymen who attacked Paymaster Bessell and wounded his assistant this afternoon. The search for the ruffilians has been kept up with unabated zeal to-night, and a suspicious looking individual captured near the Notch has been detained in custody. It is feared, however, that the real culprits are still at large in the woods.

SUICIDE OF A MAIL AGENT. ESCAPING FROM CONVICTION OF THEFT BY

SELF-MURDER

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 RICHMOND, Va., June 12, 1877.

R. N. Murdock, a mail agent on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, who was arrested a low days since charged with robbing the mails, came to a tragic end to-day by suicide. It appears that the frequent losses of small packages on his route caused detectives to be put on the lookout. A package was found in the mails addressed to Mrs. Murdock, wife of the deceased, a Nottoway Court House, containing three shirt buttons, valued at \$2 25; a book, a New York illustrated paper and a necktie. The detective took possession of the package and arrested crime, confessed that the address was in his hand writing and that he had put up the package, but he mail car without any address, and baving no clew to the owners he thought was not wrong to send thom home. He was brought to this city and was bailed by United States Commissioner Atkins to appear to-mor-

Since that time Murdock has roamed about a prey to remorsa. Last night he did not go home, and this morning he was discovered lying in Blenner's Park by the keeper in a seemingly inconscious state. He was assisted to his feet and after partaking of a glass of water started to go home. Upon leaving the park and walking a thort distance down Clay street he again fell. He was taken up by an ice cart driver and carried home.

Polson.

Poison.

At nine o'clock he died. An inquest was held, and a two drachm vial labelled "laudaumm" and a package of white, Sowdern which proved to be arracule were found upon his person. From the use of these poisons he to suppose a share come to bis death. A verdied was rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A DECREE IN BELATION TO COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1877. The State Department has received a copy of a decreissued by the government of the Philippine Islands as

follows:—

First—That all the ports of the archipelago of Iolo (Soloo) are opened to free commerce, and commerce shall be protected according to the principles of International meritime law.

Second—The ports occupied by the land and naval forces of that government in which trade shall be subjected to restrictions which the necessity of such occupation demands are excepted from the decree, although such ports have been declared free to the commerce in seneral.

THE MISSISSIPPI BAR.

HEAVY DRAUGHT VESSELS SAILING FROM NEW

ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1877.

The ship Scotin, drawing twenty feet and four inche and the ship Western Empire, drawing twenty-one feet and six inches, were put to sea this morning through the Southwest Pass. The Western Empire's cargo, consisting of 6,227 bales of cotton, is the largest that has left this port since the war, and the greatest number of pounds to the registered ton that over left an American port. The ship is the heaviest draught that ever went out of this port.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S MOVE-MENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1877. Secretary Thompson, with the gentlemen accompa nying him from Washington, arrived here this after-noon, and is stopping at the Continental Hotel. He was visited by President Scott, of the l'ennsylvania Railroad, soon after his arrival. To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the Secretary will visit the League Island Navy Yard, and in the afternoon will leave for New York to inspect the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He will return to Washington on Saturday, going no further than New York.

SENATOR FERRY OUT OF DANGER.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12, 1877. Despatches from Grand Haven to-day state that Senator Ferry is out of danger and slowly conva-

BREAK IN THE LACHINE CANAL. MONTREAL, Out., June 12, 1877.

Navigation is seriously obstructed, owing to a break in the Lachine Canal. No vessels have passed through since Saturday night. It is expected repairs will be completed to-night.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

The examinations of the senior class of Manhatian College, which lasted for ten days, closed yesterday by an elecutionary contest for the Byrnes' gold medal. an elecutionary contest for the Byrnes good medal, in this contest not only the students of the graduating class, but those of the other three collegiate classes participated, there being six or eight representatives from each. When the speaking onded the judges, seven in number, retired from the hall and decided by yote who the victor was. This will be made known on Commencement Day, June 29.

COMMODORE GARRISON.

Commodore Garrison, who was stricken with paralysis on the 17th uit., was yesterday able to be out for the first time since then. He enjoyed a drive in the Central Park during the day, and expects to re-sume his business labors within a short time.

OBITUARY.

HON. HOSEA F. MADDEN. The New Jersey Senate has lost one of its memi by the demise of Hosea F. Madden, who represented Atlantic county. He dropped dead from spoplexy on Sunday in front of his residence at Tuckshoe, as I was in the act of entering a carriage in which his family were seated. Mr. Madden was an active member of the democratic party. During his career as a legislator he wielded great influence and was highly respected even by his political opponents. His triennial term would have expired this year.

John M. Cooper, a prominent citizen of Savannah and a bookseller of that city, died yesterday at the

MRS, COMMODORE PARKER

The wife of Commodore Foxball A. Parker died at the Navy Yard at Boston yestering. She was the great granddaughter of Timothy Pickering, Washing-ton's Secretary of State. WEST POINT.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS AT THE POST-BRILLIANT MORTAR PRACTICE DURING THE EVENING-GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF ROCKETS AND BOMBS.

WEST POINT, June 12, 1877. A ripple of excitement went round the post this evening, caused by the arrival of the distinguished party from Washington, including the Secretary of War, General Sherman, General Vincent, General Colonels Andenried and Poe, of General Sherman's staff, and Lieutenant Green, aid to the Secretary of War. Accompanying the party were General Han-cock and niece, General Van Vliet and wife and the two daughters of Secretary McCrary. MORTAR PRACTICE.

After dark this evening, while the plazzas were

prowded with chatting groups of guests, a blue glare lighting the parade ground caused the eyes of all to turn toward its source, which proved to be a dozen port fires burning upon the little breastworks by the edge of the river to the west of the big siege battery, spectators anxious to witness the mortar practice which had been announced to take place. Although the fires burned out quickly cadets could be dimly discerned moving to and fro behind the works by the light of lanterns swinging from their beits. Away out across the dark waters of the cove at the foot of Crow Nest, a mile or more distant, there blazed by the water's edge a refire, looking from this side about the size of a bushe above and the waters around more intense by contrast, and certainly they were black, for over them the sky

bent stariess and inky in its gloom. A more propitious occasion for the display could not have been wished for.

But a few moments were left the assemblage to mark the scene, when the voice of Lieutenant Morton was heard to give the command. A spont of fire burst from one of the six mortars, and with a waiz a rotating bail of dire mounted almost to the zenith, growing smaller until it began to descend no bigger than a man's hasd, and fell within a few feet of the lire on the opposite bank, the target at which it was aimed. Then came a burst of fire as the shell exploded, and after a minute the sound was borne across the water to the listening ears of the spectators upon the bank. A clapping of hands applauded the precision of the aim. Another and still another shell was thrown with such accuracy as almost extinguished the burning mass at which they were almed.

ECHOES AMID THE MOUNTAINS.

After each shot, and while the blazing globe was whexing across the say, the concussion of air sent a thousand echiese reverberating through the mountains on both sides of the river, and when each missile burst its feebler report accuract to take up the louder sounds and carry them back again. The band began to play on the lawa before the hotel, but music found no votaries; all were worshipping at the shrine of Mars.

To add variety to the spectacle, and also as part of the drill, signal rockets were discharged at intervals, Sometimes a dozon were sent up simultaneously, and, burning under the inky dome, filled all the night with radiance as they descended in aplendid arrean showers upon the Stygian bosom of the river. Again they were almed across the waters, and shattered into scintillating across the waters, and shatte

which slowly hosted in duduating waves of his into obscurity.

Finally the target fire laded into obscurity and the order to cease firing was given. Then the muzzles of the mortars were turned into shore and signal bombs shot in rapid succession over the hands of the spectators, and, exploding high above the middle of the parade ground, ling far and wide their dazzling contents of serpents and many colored stars, lighting up all the river by their brilliancy. One perverse bomb burst in the trees just over the assemblage and rained down upon them such showers of sparks as sent the liadies exampering and screaming in all directions. No harm was done, however, and a closing volley fired simultaneously from all the mortars filled the heavens with transient glory, taking away the ladies' breath, and sent them homeward exhausting their vocabulary of delight.

THE FREE BATHS ALL OPEN.

The free swimming baths of the city of New York ocated at different points on the East and North rivers, were all opened yesterday for the benefit of the public, young and old, male and female. That at the foot of Bethune street, North River, opened last week, accommodated some twenty thousand in six days, including about a thousand ladies. That at the foot of Fifty-first street, North River (a new free swimming bath), had some seven thousand bathers, including 250 females. The Harlom free baths, located between

250 females. The Harlem free baths, located between 113th and 114th streats, under the superintendency of Charles E. D. Coffin, commenced operations in part yesterday. It is one of the best located swimming naths within the limits of the city and will be in full operation to-day.

The free bath at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, East River, access to which is to be had through Murphy & Nesbut's ancient brickyard and over a dock that has recently been relieved of a multitude of dock rats, its probably the largest receptacle of free ablutionists in the city. There are factories all around, and those workingmen who have half an hour to apare rush down to avail themselves of the opportunities for a free bath. There are also many school children in the district, which,

are also many school children in the district, which, including as it does the Twenty-lirst ward, has a large number of prominent politiciaus to take care, or its interests.

The tree swimming bath at the foot of Fifth street, East River, under the superintendence of Edward J. Stapleton, has an enormous number of visitors, averaging some fitty-five hundred males daily and some fourtien or fifteen hundred females, there being a large number of public schools in the district.

The bath at the foot of Gonverneur street, East River, is a new one, under the charge of Superintendent Bradshaw. It has already accommodated from five hundred to four thousand per day since its opening.

TRACKING A FORGER.

William C. Andress, alias Bradshaw, was locked up in the station house last night on a charge of having efrauded Morris Herman, or 557 Broadway, out of \$1,700 worth of laces. On the 11th of April, 1876, a forged order was presented to Morris Herman, pur-

forged order was presented to Morris Herman, purporting to have been drawn by Heury O'Neil & Brothers, dry goods dealers, of Sixth avenue, for \$1,700 worth of goods. Frank Walker hired a truck, presented the order which was honored and drove off with the goods.

On the 23d of May, 1878, Captain McDonneil captured Walker. Finding himself in the toils he contessed that William C. Andress, alias Bradshaw, and his brother Henry, had employed him to do the job, and he signed the receipt for the goods in the name of Frank Moniton.

Captain McDonneil, acting on the prisoner's confession, detailed Detective Reynolds to work it up. That officer traced the other parties to Boston, thence to Harlem, and then to Fordham; also to Fitty-eighth street. In Fordham the detective shadewed the house with which the prisoners were connected. One evening he saw a young lady come out of it with a new-paper ready for the mail. She haid it on the lamppost and he read the following address on the wrapper:

WILLIAM BR OBSHAW,
No. 212 Woodward avenue,
Detroit, Mich.

This he felt was the man, and he so reported to Captain McDonneil was descentived.

Detroit, Mich.

This he felt was the man, and he so reported to Captain McDonneil, who despatched him with a requisition from Governor Robinson to Detroit. In that city, aided by Chief Rougers, Reynolds found his man, and with the suitable papers from Governor Croawell, of Michigan, left with his prisoner on Monday. He reached this city last night.

MUSIC FOR THE MAD.

Gilmore's band of sixty places gave a complimentary concert yesterday afternoon to the patients of the Insane Asylum, which was one of the most enjoyable leasts of the season. Governor Robinson, who was in the city, honored the occasion by his presence and expressed himself highly pleased with the who and expressed himself highly pleased with the whole affair. The Charity Commissioners placed the steamer Minnahanoch at the disposal of the band and the party were landed at the Charity Hospital about eleven o'clock. The visitors were then shown the different institutions, reaching the Asylum at one o'clock, where a collation awaited them. After satisfying the appetite they assembled on the green near the manibulding, and the band played some delightful airs, which the poor patients applianded heartily. The party returned to the city by the five o'clock boat, Among those present were Commissioners Breinan and Cox, Comptroller Kelly, State Comptroller Olcott, Colonel D. C. Robinson (son of the Governor), Mayor Ely, Chamberlain Tappan, Alderman Purrey and others.

HOBOKEN'S TREASURER.

Excitement in Hoboken grows about the alleged de falcation of its City Treasurer. At a meeting of the Common Council last evening the following petition from some of the leading property holders and taxpayers was received. After being read it was referred o the Finance Committee:-

to the Finance Committee:—

To the Hosobarie The Mayor and Common Council of the Hosobarie The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Hosobarie The City accountant, Mr. Charles Adolphi, that there was, on May 7, a balance to the hands of the City Treasurer of \$116,142 Tl. and that at no time-since that date his there been a deposit in the First National Bank of Hoboken, where the law requires the city's funds to be deposited, a greater aum there than \$19,376.

It would, therefore, appear that there is a deficiency of \$67,306 71 in the Ireasurer's accounts.

We, therefore, respectfully petition against the re-appointment of Mr. John Kamens to the office of City Treasurer until a satisfactory account, with vouchers, is shoultted by him, and made so public that the taxpayers of our city may know where the funds of the city are

THE COAL TRADE.

Heavy Sales and Why They Are Made.

WHERE THE PROFITS GO

The Necessity of Combinations to Protect Mining Interests.

The sale proposed for to-day of 202,000 tons of coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and rumors as to earnest discussion yesterday, and which also visibly affected the stock market. There was a rumor on the street that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company would sell to-day 250,000 tops of coal, but this report was denied by President Sloan. There was also a rumor that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would pursue a like course.

consumers generally, it seemed to be almost a quant-mous opinion that the coal suarl was at far from being unravelled and the differences settled upon some per manent bas s of operations as at any time since the absolutely true or not, as it has been asserted, that the large companies are in the market as retailers, ready to supply on the "first come first serve" principle, some of the representatives of these companies have openly avowed that the retail dealers were undersellng them, and that they are driven to the "peddling! business as a matter of self-protection. On the other band it is an open secret that from the day of the severing of the combination ties the companies have been placing coal at figures that fall considerably short of the expenses of mining and getting the coal to the

In this connection it is said that a pressure for money to meet perfecting liabilities, on the part of at east some of the companies, has been the real cause

In this connection it is said that a pressure for money to meet perfecting liabilities, on the part of at least some of the companies, has been the real cause of the large sales in open market, and not any solid desire to regulate either the supply or meet the actual demand. It is held by many persons so dentified with the coal it is the by many persons so dentified with the coal it is the bunkers—that is, to sell it at the mines after it had been mined. This method, it is argued by those who recommend it, would enable the several companies to sell at figures that would pay as least running expenses, and would be a guard against any of the peractons effects of overstocking the market by being compelled to come into it at unsensonable times with heavy lots for the sake of kceping their heads above water.

These critics of the course that has been pursued, and is still being followed by some of the companies, refer to the lact that, when the combunation went under there was much ade about cheap coal, as the result of a compact broken that had affected every consumer, from the large manufacturers down to the people who bought it by the backetful, and also point to the fact that while the companies have been selling at auction large lots at stated periods, the middlemen have filled every bin in their coal yards and virtually arrange the prices to suit themselves. That there is some show of truth in this assertion seems to be strengthened by iquiry among the dealers, who vary in prices—and, it is asserted, in some misances weights—at as inharmonious figures as do the coal companies them elves, and the lact, before mentioned, of the companies being ready to furnish coal in any quantity at retail. The prediction made by some of the coal magnates at the time the combination was ruptured that the individual operators would be sure to go under by the score, almost, as long as there was obtuing then left to regulate the varying the situation, as not an over promising recommendation of their judgment for the future.

As an

warying class of middlemen would be punished and the miners very largely aided.

A representative of the Pennsylvania company, referring to the reported discordance of the last meeting, dwelt at considerable length upon what the action of President Gowen might be upon his return from Europe, and reviewed to some extent the causes of the difficulties that beset the market and the companies.

A COAL PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

President Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, says that the coal market is greatly overstocked at the present time. At the meeting of the coal companies held May 21, at the office of the Pelaware and Hudson Company, a resolution was passed by the companies to suspend mining operations for one month, but Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Raitroad Company, was not present, having gone to Europe. He was represented by Mr. D. B. Keim, Mr. Gowen is expected to return by the lat of July. The companies wait his arrival for a ratification of the action of his representative in the vote on limiting the production of the mines. The production last year was 18,006,000 tons, toing back to 1352 we find that the production for that year was 20,740,000 tons; in 1874 it was 19,806,000 tons, and in 1875 it was 20,643,000 tons. The natural growth of production will doubtless give, at a low estimate, an increase in production for this year of 1,000,000 tons over that of last year. Mr. Hoyt was questioned as follows:—

REPORTER—If there is this increased demand why is it necessary to enter into agreements between the coal companies to himit the supply?

Mr. Hoyt seemed disincined to answer this question of the production of the mand.

REPORTER—What are the prospects of the yield that year?

Mr. Hoyt seemed disincined to answer this question of the suppliers agreements between the coal companies to himit the supplice of the yield that year?

year?

Mr. Hoyt seemed disincined to answer this question genintely, suggesting perhaps that the action of President Gowen might have an influence on this addict, as it had airosidy been intimated by other parties should be not come into the agreement for suspending operations for one month the other companies might not do so either.

not do so either.

Mr. Hoyt said that the real difficulty.

Mr. Hoyt said that the real difficulty is this:—All the coal companies agreed to limit the quantity of production to the demand of the market. If this were done the companies could regulate prices according to a reasonable standard. But the great overstocking of the market, as is now done by the companies, makes it possible for the consumers of coal to fix their own prices. Thus the companies cannot regulate the standard, and have to submit. Mr. Hoyt, whom questioned, said that the acction sales of coal were in the main conducted in good faith. In this connection he referred to the great sale of a balf million tons last fall as bond fide.

as bond fide.

Mr. Hoyt continued:—"It has been charged that the Mr. Hoyt continued:—"It has been charged that the Pennsylvania company, in the proposed sais of 200,000 tons of coal, is acting in a vindictive way; that it wishes to hurt somebody. This is not the case. It is all simply a matter of business. It is sail simply a matter of business. It is sail simply a matter of business. It is sail simply a matter of ployed and to retain the company's regular trade."

As showing to what a degree of uncertainty the market has been pushed it may be mentioned in this connection that there was a rumor to the affect that no sale of 200,000 tons of coal would be made by the Pennsylvania Company to-day. Mr. Hoyt said, however, in an emphatic manner, that the sale had beer advertised and would take place.

UNHAPPY CONTINENTAL.

PREPARING TO ACCEPT ITS THIRD RECEIVER-SOME MORE LITTLE BILLS FOR LEGAL SEE-

upon the accounts of William R. Grace, the retiring recalled at the company's office yesterday afternoon, but the accounts were not in readiness for the examination and it was postponed. In connection with the transfer of the office to Mr. J. P. O'Neil there are many claims for past services to be adjusted, including some modest demands for legal services. It learns, Sewell & Pierce one for \$10,000. Of the former amount \$9,500 is for services rendered to Mr. John J. Anderson while receiver and the balance for services to Mr. William R. Grace. Judge Fratt last week appointed Mr. William Allen Butlor to pass upon these charges, but he declined on account of other engagements, and Mr. Frederick Smyth was named instead. A meeting was hold at the latter's office yesterday, but the counsel for Mr. John J. Andorson states that he nover authorized either of these buils, and was sent no notice of the reference. He seemed to think it a little too much that such himself was not allowed even a return of his disparsements. called at the company's office yesterday afternoon, I